

# Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 462.]

**TERMS.**—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper will be reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements.*—Will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 30 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between myself and Francis Pinkston, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all those indebted to the firm, are required to make settlement with me only. **CYRUS WEST**  
Salisbury, March 10th, 1829

## Coach and Gig Making, &c.

THE subscriber continues to carry on, by himself, as formerly, the above business, at his old stand, Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, where he is prepared to make all descriptions of

**Coaches, Sulkeys, Carriages, Jersey Wagons, Stages, Road Wagons, Gigs, Windsor Chairs, &c.**

of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on more reasonable terms than such work was ever done before in the state. Articles of the above description will be kept on hand for sale. Orders from a distance for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and executed strictly according to directions.

Repairing of all kinds of work in his line of business, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He asks for a share of the public's patronage, and hopes to merit it by his work. **CYRUS WEST.**  
Salisbury, March 10th, 1829. 58

## Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewelers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. **July 3d, 1828.** 23

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

**Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.**

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do. &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. **ROBT WYNNE.**  
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. **R. WYNNE.**

## MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. **ROBERT WYNNE.**  
March 30th, 1829. 60th

## Land and Negroes for Sale,

IN BURKE COUNTY.

THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of *Fine Hill*; upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant, well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good Barn, Smith-shop, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; together with a good set of *MILLS*—Saw and Grist Mills—all within a mile of Morganton; and three other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty

**Likely Negroes;**

Amongst them are mechanics; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these, twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. **J. M. GREENLEE.**  
March 21st, 1829. 5164

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, **SVCS CORROS,** Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to **J. MURPHY, Agent.**  
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 14

## For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for cash, or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. **EDWARD CRESS.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

**ACRONAUT,**

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

**STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.**  
[54...1st Aug.]

## Lot and Houses for Sale

IN MORGANTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a Lot and New Buildings, joining the Town of Morganton, situated 150 yards from the court house, at the forks of two public roads, leading north and north-west of said Town.

The new house lately built by John Roane, with two rooms above, and the same below stairs, with a fire place in each; and one room below stairs between the dwelling-house and kitchen. There are on the lot a good kitchen, with stone chimneys, good smoke-house, paled garden, and stables, &c.; all newly built in the years 1827 and 1828: the house has to it two brick chimneys, one of them built with a fire place above and below on the outside, intended to have built to it an addition when necessary.

Terms: either cash notes or likely young negroes, as may be agreed on.

He would also sell the house in which he now lives, being a large two story house, just finished and painted, with all the necessary buildings on the lot; a good orchard, well, stables, &c. Terms, cash. He will sell low for cash, or young likely negroes. Application should be made immediately to the subscriber, who will be at home all spring, excepting three first weeks in April. **WILLIAM ROANE.**  
Morganton, 7th Feb. 1829. 54-55, 58, 62

N. B.—Also, a small tract of Wood Land, adjoining, is offered for sale.

## Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between

**400 and 500 Acres;**

the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house; the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being as eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale. **I. D. JONES, B. G. JONES, JNO. CLEMENT.**  
March 16th, 1829. 6164

## Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

**JESSE KERBY** and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money. **JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11166

## Yankey Trick.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note of hand, given by the subscriber to — Beckwith, (Clock Pedlar) for the sum of twenty one dollars, dated about the 17th February, 1829, and made payable 30 days after date—it being fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay it. **HENRY SLOAN.**  
Rowan Co. March 27th, 1829. 3162

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

## BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.

**NUMBER 21.**

An Act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the Secretary of the Treasury do, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for seven hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and also, for two hundred shares of the capital stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the said companies respectively, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of the said Companies respectively, according to such number of shares, and shall receive upon the said stock the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares expended.

**A. STEVENSON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**J. C. CALHOUN,**  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 March, 1829. **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

## NUMBER 22.

An Act making provision for the payment of pensions to the widow or children of pensioners, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That in case of the death of any invalid pensioner, before the certificate of the continuance of his disability, required by the act entitled "an act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, was obtained, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of War, and he is hereby directed to pay to the legal representatives of such deceased invalid, the arrears of pension due at the time of his death, at the rate at which it was fixed at his last examination: *Provided,* Such last examination was within two years from the time of death.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That whenever any Revolutionary pensioner shall die, the Secretary of War shall cause to be paid the arrears of pension due to the said pensioner at the time of his death; and all payments, under this act, shall be made to the widow of the deceased pensioner, or to her Attorney, or if he left no widow, or she be dead, to the children of the pensioner, or to their guardian, or his Attorney; and if no child or children, then to the legal Representatives of the deceased.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That in all cases of applications for pensions, for wounds received in the Revolutionary war, the testimony to establish the facts may be authenticated in the same manner, with those who apply for pensions for wounds received in the late war with Great Britain.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## NUMBER 23.

An Act making appropriations for completing certain Roads, and for making examinations and surveys.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago as far as the boundary line of the State of Indiana, eight thousand dollars. For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, thirty thousand dollars. For completing the road from Detroit to Saginaw, ten thousand dollars. For completing the road to Fort Gratiot, fifteen thousand dollars. For the completion and improvement of the military road recommended by the Quartermaster General, between Pensacola and Blakeley and Mobile Point, three thousand dollars.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## NUMBER 24.

An Act for the construction of the Cumberland Road, westwardly of Zanesville.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, of any money not otherwise appropriated,

be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of opening and making the Cumberland Road, westwardly from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio; which said sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That, for the immediate accomplishment of this object, the second and third sections of the act, entitled "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," that passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, which authorize the appointment, prescribe the duties, and fix the compensation, of a Superintendent of said road, shall be in force, and apply to the construction of the road authorized by this act.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## NUMBER 25.

An Act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the road located through the State of Indiana, as declared by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," approved the fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," approved third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the President of the United States shall cause the said road to be opened eighty feet wide, by cutting off the timber, removing it from the road, and digging down the banks preparatory to making a turnpike road, commencing at Indianapolis, cutting and digging as aforesaid, to the eastern and western boundary of the said State.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, of moneys not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of opening and making the road, as mentioned in the first section of this act; which said sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That for the accomplishment of this object, the President shall appoint two fit persons, as the superintendents of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections, of not more than ten miles each; to contract for, and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as before mentioned, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury, for all sums of moneys by them received in virtue of this act; that the superintendents, before they enter upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act; shall execute a bond to the United States, with security, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, prescribed by this act; that they shall hold their office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive at the rate of eight hundred dollars each, per annum, for their services, during the time they may be employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## NUMBER 31.

An Act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as authorized by law, thirty one thousand dollars; for pay of Sub-Agents, as allowed by law, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars; for presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars; for pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies for the benefit of the Indians, under treaty provisions and orders of the Department of War, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars; for iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmiths shops, five thousand dollars; for expense of transportation and distribution

of Indian annuities, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for expense of provisions for the Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when specially assembled on public business, ten thousand dollars; for expenses attending the visits of such Indian deputations to the Seat of Government as it may be deemed necessary to authorize, five thousand dollars; for expenses incurred by the Marshal of the Michigan Territory, and authorized by the War Department, in conducting the prosecution against the Winnebago Indians at Prairie Du Chien, in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingencies of Indian Department, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for expenses incurred by the exploring party of Indians under the control of Captain Kennerly in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in addition to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, the sum of seven thousand one hundred sixty eight dollar and thirteen cents; for the purpose of purchasing such reservations of land as are yet claimed by Indians, or Indian countrymen, within the limits of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of treaties made by the United States with the Cherokee Indians, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which sum, or such part thereof as may be found necessary, shall be applied, under the directions of the President of the United States, to the purpose aforesaid, and to no other purpose whatever; to enable the President of the United States to extinguish the title of the Delaware Indians to their reservations in Ohio and to aid them in their removal west of the Mississippi, under the provisions of the treaty of St. Mary's in eighteen hundred and eighteen, six thousand dollars; for compensation to the Indians in Ohio, for depredations committed upon their property by white citizens, under the intercourse law, one thousand five hundred and thirty nine dollars and twenty five cents.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, the 1st day of April, 1829.

Lock Atwell Joseph Kincaide

James B. Anderson James Kincaide

John Allen Jas. H. Larkins

Thos. Boyd Mr. Lipman

Robt. Bradshaw Jacob Lingle

Mathias Barringer John Linn

Joshua Barber Fulton Lodge

Joshua Boner Wm. Link

David Beaver James Lecompt

Moses L. Brown Sam'l. Landers

Saml. Black George Miller

Dr. B. L. Bell Wm. Malt

Wm. Butler or John M'Enen

Levi Brown Thos. M'Argo

Wm. Barber Jas. H. Martin

Thos. Butler Mary M'Gill

Michael Baker Nancy M'Orkie

Edmund But Abalom Nash

Elizabeth Caloway Chaney Newton

John Canup Martin Owens

Joseph Cowan James Owen

Sam'l. Culbertson Rafe Owens

John Carber Thos. Owens

John Canby Kenchen Poolins

Willie Coats A. D. Phillips

Henry Call Jeremiah Patrick

Ormond H. Cole Enoch Phillips

James Davis John Plaster

Michael Davis Adam Powles

Ford Dyerat Maria A. Rehmy

Clement Dickson John Ritchie

Alex. Dubose Wm. Right

Henry Eller Jos. F. Redman

Catharine Eronhart Wm. Rany

James Ellis John Reed, 2

Jacob Fullenwider Elizabeth Robly

Michel File Noah Reed

Rebecca Garner Hy. Rosemap

John Guean John Riel

George Goodman A. W. Ridding

A. Grimes John Rutledge

Sam'l. Garvis John Renshaw

Peter Heldebrand Geo. Ruffy

Abner Hall Mr. Simmons

Lidia Hill Mr. Smith

Jos. W. Hall Charles A. Stork

B. D. Haden Geo. R. Swink, 2

Isaac A. Hall Emily Harratt

John Hall Michael Swink

William Hayden Richard Singleton

Hezekiah Hethman Henry Sleighter

Benj. Harrison James Silliman

Rebecca Hutson John Simpson

Henry Hill Edm'd. Smart, or

Jacob Holsouer John Johnston

Sarah A. Howard Catharine Smith

John Jordon Peter Troutman

Thomas Jones Peter Walton

Jesse Johnston Thos. Womack

Barby Jacobs Wm. Williamson

Thomas Jones Fanny Winders

Thos. Johnston Wm. Wilson

Hamble & P. Jordan Brutus Woods

Dr. Geo. Jones 2 Elizabeth Waller

Nancy Kely Philip Yost

John Kesler 163 SAM'L. REEVES, P. M.

## A Blacksmith Wanted.

A YOUNG man, coming well recommended, will find employment, and liberal wages given, by inquiring of the subscriber, living in Concord. **JOHN E. MAHAN.**  
March 30th, 1829. 3163

## SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

FOR sale by order of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.



## GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, The President of the United States.

Now that the election is over, and this gentleman elevated to the Presidency, we shall not be suspected of being influenced by political considerations in giving a hasty and imperfect outline of his biography. He is a Mason, and one to whom the brethren of Tennessee, are under many obligations, one whose service and influence were of primary importance in establishing, on an imperishable basis, the institution in the western country. It is mainly from this consideration, that we are induced to speak of him here. It is our intention (relying on the patronage of the brotherhood to enable us to continue the *Amaranth* for a series of years to come of which the prospect at this time is encouraging), to give, in the course of our labors, occasional sketches of the lives and characters of those eminent men, of whatever country, who have adorned our institution, and been active in promoting its interests. And we take this occasion respectfully to invite our friends to furnish us with either biographical or obituary notices of such as may come under their observation.

Gen. Jackson was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in October 1822; to which office he was re-elected the following year.—During his presidency a uniform mode of work in the several degrees and many important regulations were adopted and much done for the good of masonry. On all occasions he has evinced a firm unwavering zeal for the prosperity of our institution, and shown himself the consistent friend and worthy mason.

He was born near Camden, S. C., March 15, 1767. His early life was devoted to study, in which he was deeply engaged until the revolutionary war brought the enemy in his neighbourhood, and left no alternative but to join either one party or the other. At the age of fourteen, encouraged by his mother he joined the American standard, and partook of the glory of the action at Stono. Not long after he was taken prisoner by the British army. At the close of the war, he returned to his classical studies, and at the age of eighteen entered a lawyer's office at Salisbury, N. C., where he prepared himself for the bar.

In the winter of 1786, he obtained a licence to practice, and removed to Nashville, Tennessee. Success attended his industry and talents, and he was soon appointed attorney general for the district. In 1796, he was elected a member of a convention to frame a constitution for that state; and a member of the House of Representatives of the U. States. In the following year he was transferred from the House to the Senate. In all these offices he acted invariably with the republican party, and was esteemed for the soundness of his understanding and the moderation of his democracy. In 1814, he was appointed major general in the United States' service, which office he had before held in the Tennessee militia.

He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1799, and was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. This appointment he accepted with reluctance, and withdrew from the bench soon after, having determined to retire to private life.

The occurrence of war with Great Britain roused his martial spirit, and he drew around his standard 2500 men whom he tendered without delay to his government. In November he descended the Mississippi for the defence of the lower country, which was then thought to be in danger. As soon as tranquility was restored, he returned to Nashville and communicated to government the result of his expedition.

In 1813, on the news arriving of the massacre at Fort Mims, by a party of the British, and a strong body of the Creek Indians, under the celebrated Tecumseh the legislature of Tennessee called into service 2500 of the militia, to march into the heart of the Creek Nation and revenge the massacre. The General, though at that time laboring under severe indisposition, reached the encampment on the 6th October, and took command of the expedition. After a very celebrated battle, he was obliged, for want of provisions, to march back to fort Strother where upon the arrival of the army, no stores were to be found, owing to the delinquency of the contractors. The half famished militia resolved, to a man, to abandon the service. On the morning when they intended to carry their resolution into effect, Jackson drew up the volunteer companies in front of them, and gave his mandate not to advance. The firmness displayed on this occasion was so striking that the militia returned to their quarters, and were the next day in their turn, employed to put in check a part of the volunteer corps who had mutinied. The General was obliged however, to withdraw his troops from fort Strother to fort Deposit, upon condition that if they met supplies, which were expected, they would return and execute the campaign. They had proceeded but a short distance, when they met one hundred and fifty bees: but now they resisted his order to march back to the encampment. The

scene which ensued was characteristic of the General's firmness and decision. The whole brigade had put itself in the attitude of moving off forcibly; Jackson, though disabled in his left arm, seized a musket and resting it on the neck of his horse, threw himself in front of the column and threatened to shoot the first man who should dare to advance: Maj. Reed and Gen. Coffee placed themselves by his side. For several minutes the column preserved a menacing attitude, yet hesitated to proceed, at length it quietly turned round and agreed to submit. This was a critical period, and but for the daring intrepidity of Jackson, the campaign would have been broken up. A third considerable mutiny was suppressed in a similar manner. On the 27th Jan. 1814, the General came off victorious, after one of the most bloody battles recorded in the annals of Indian warfare. This battle struck a decisive blow, and the hostile Indians sued for peace. All resistance being at an end, the troops were marched home and discharged.

It was in consideration of these eminent services, that he was in 1814, promoted to the office of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General in the regular army.

General Jackson, with Col. Hawkins, was deputed to negotiate with the vanquished Indians, for the purpose chiefly of restricting their limits, so as to cut off their communication with the British and Spanish agents. They reached their place of destination the 10th of July, and by the 10th of August, completely effected the object of their mission. During this transaction, his mind was struck with the importance of depriving the fugitive and refractory Indians of the aid and excitement which were administered to them in East Florida. For this purpose, he urged to the President the propriety of the measure, having already, from information he had received, anticipated the attack on N. Orleans. He accordingly addressed the Governor of Pensacola, and summoned him to deliver up the chiefs of the hostile Indians, who were harbored in the fortress. The Governor refused, and Jackson again addressed the government on the necessity of planting the American eagle on the Spanish walls. He addressed the Governors of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, urging them to be vigilant and energetic, "for dark and heavy clouds hovered over the seventh military district." He sent his Adjutant General to Tennessee to raise volunteers, and himself proceeded to Mobile to put that region in a plan of defence. He perceived the great importance of this position, and he lost no time in strengthening it. Not long after his arrival, a squadron of British ships made an attack on the fort eighteen miles below the head of Mobile bay, but was repulsed with the loss of one of their best ships and 280 men, killed and wounded. The General, persuaded that unless Pensacola should be reduced, it would be vain to think of defending his district, took up his line of march and reached that place on the 8th of November. He found the forts garrisoned and prepared for resistance. He forthwith required their surrender, to be garrisoned and defended by the United States, until Spain should furnish a force sufficient to protect the neutrality of the place. The Governor refused: Jackson pushed forward to the attack, and after some carnage forced a submission. Two days after entering the town he abandoned it, having effected all which he intended.

He now proceeded to New Orleans, where he apprehended the most danger, and on the first of December established his headquarters at that place. Here he sounded the alarm of approaching danger; roused the legislature to lend him aid, and prepared with all expedition for the coming foe. Soon was his foresight realized. On the 14th, the British attacked the American flotilla on Lake Borgue, and captured it. On the 17th, Jackson reviewed the militia and harangued them in an eloquent and touching manner. On the 22d, the enemy were discovered advancing from the swamp and woods, about 7 miles below the town; and Jackson hearing of their approach, resolved to meet them. The attack was commenced on the 23d, about dusk, by the Americans; the battle continued till both parties were thrown into confusion by the darkness of the night; the enemy withdrew from the field of battle about a mile. The action, for boldness of conception, wisdom of policy and importance of the result, does infinite credit to the American hero.

Skirmishes were kept up by the two armies until the 8th of January, which has been justly styled "the memorable," when the enemy moved to the charge so unexpectedly and with so much celerity, that the American soldiers at the outposts, had scarcely time to fly in. The whole plain was one continued glare of lightning from the shower of rockets and blaze of cannon. Two British divisions, headed by Sir Edward Pakenham in person, in the mean time pressed forward. When they had arrived within a short distance of the entrenchment, the Americans discharged a volley of death into their ranks and arrested their progress. Sir Edward fell; Generals Gibbs and Keane were wounded and carried off the

field, which by this time was strewed with the dead and the dying. The enemy at last convinced that nothing could be accomplished, retreated in disorder and dismay. The loss, out of 1400, was nearly 800! while that of the Americans was but thirteen killed!! On the 18th, the British took their shipping for the West Indies.

Thus triumphed Gen. Andrew Jackson, by a wonderful combination of boldness and prudence; energy and adroitness; fortitude and anxious patriotism. On his return to the city of New-Orleans, he was hailed as its deliverer! The most solemn and lively demonstrations of public respect succeeded each other, until the period of his departure for Nashville. Soon after the announcement of peace, he retired to his farm, once more to enjoy its rural pleasures.

In January 1818, the General was again called into active service, and after gaining new acknowledgments, and new marks of admiration, again returned to the beloved retirement of his farm.

On the meeting of Congress, he repaired to Washington to explain the transactions of his last expedition, in person, and to defend himself from the imputation of an intention to violate the laws of his country, or the obligations of humanity. This he did in a most able manner, and to the satisfaction of his countrymen, who, upon his journey through some of the states, testified by unceasing plaudits, their gratitude for his usefulness. After the session of the Florida the President appointed him first a commissioner to receive the provinces, and afterwards their governor.

On the first of July 1821, he issued at Pensacola, his proclamation, announcing the possession of the territory, and the authority of the United States. On the 7th Oct. 1821, ill health obliged him to relinquish his office as governor, and to return to Nashville. In the autumn of 1823, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. Before this election, he was appointed by the President minister plenipotentiary of Mexico; but he declined the honor.

In person, Gen. Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His features are large; his eyes dark blue, with a keen and strong glance. His demeanor is gentle and easy; affable and accessible to all; of great mildness and kindness of disposition.

### ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It will be recollected by the readers of this paper, that in Governor Plumer's letter to Mr. Adams, published by us on the 17th ult. it is asserted that Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, had consented to attend a meeting of the leading Federalists in New England, which was to have taken place at Boston, in the fall of 1804, to concert measures for seceding from the Union; and that the project failed by the death of Gen. Hamilton that summer. In consequence of these publications, James A. Hamilton, Esq. son of the late Gen. H. has called on Mr. Adams, to know whether he has any evidence of, or believes in, the participation of A. H. in any project to effect a dissolution of the Union. In answer, Mr. Adams has sent Mr. Hamilton the following letter:

Washington, 8th March, 1829.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq. Washington. Sir, In answer to your letter of this date, I take the liberty of referring you to Mr. Plumer himself for any explanation of the statement in his letter of the 20th December last.

The information which I received in the spring of 1804 at Washington, was entirely distinct from, and independent of, that of Mr. Plumer. A part of it was not that your father had consented to be placed at the head of the project or to take a part in it, but that it had been communicated to him with a view to engage his co-operation in it, and that in the event of a necessity for the employment of military force for its execution, it was contemplated that he should be placed at its head. My informant, to the best of my recollection, was Mr. Uriah Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticut—I say, to the best of my recollection, because, at one of my conversations with Mr. Tracy, on this subject, another member of Congress, also now deceased, was present, and I am not perfectly sure from which of them it was that I received this information. After the close of that session of Congress, being at New York on or about the 7th April, 1804, Mr. Rufus King informed me that a person had been that day conversing with him, and also with your father, as I understood Mr. King in favor of the project; but that he himself, and that he was happy to say, your father also, entirely disapproved of it.

This is all the evidence I have that your father was made acquainted with the project; solicited by others to join it; and intended by them to be placed at its head.—That he was said to have consented to attend a meeting at Boston in the autumn of 1804 stands upon other testimony than mine. That he ever assented to the project of a separation, I do not know nor believe, and from the information given me by Mr. King, had reason to believe the contrary.

With regard to my inferences or belief, from the testimony of Mr. Plumer wish-

ing to do in person, I refer to the memory of your father, cheerfully state them at your desire.

I believe then implicitly the statement of Mr. Plumer as made by him, namely, that he was informed at the session of Congress in 1803—4, that your father had consented to attend the proposed meeting in the autumn of 1804 at Boston—and that in 1804—5 he was informed that the meeting had been prevented by your father's decease—I believe also the fact that he had consented to attend the meeting.—But the information given me by Mr. King, I believe, that in consenting to attend the meeting, your father's purpose was to dissuade the parties concerned from the undertaking, and to prevail upon them to abandon it. My belief is founded upon my entire confidence in the veracity of Mr. Plumer upon the general coincidence of the information stated in his letter with that which I had contemporaneously received at Washington, and upon the remarkable fact mentioned by him, that he was told at the subsequent session of Congress, that the autumn meeting at Boston had failed in consequence of the decease of your father.—That the project was continued or resumed, notwithstanding your father's decease, until the Hartford Convention in 1814, I also believe.

I had further reason for believing that the project was disapproved by your father, because it had originated principally from dissatisfaction at the annexation of Louisiana to the Union, a measure which from common report, I understood, was approved by him.

I am, with respect, Sir, your very humble servant,  
J. Q. ADAMS.

### FROM THE CAPS PEAR RECORDED. Banks, Currency, Bank of the State.

A part of the last Session of the General Assembly was occupied in matters appertaining to the Banks and the currency. No act however, was passed altering their relations to the public; but a bill was introduced by Mr. Fisher of Salisbury, for the consolidation of the existing corporations; and the creation of a bank to be styled, "The Bank of the State." Recommendations afloat for an extra Session, indicate uneasiness, if not dissatisfaction: opinion does not tally with the mere non-feasance of its agents. With the extrusion of any opinion as to the expediency of an extra session, I am disposed to offer some reflections upon topics, which now agitate the people. I am in favor of Mr. Fisher's plan, as the only feasible measure, in relation to the difficulties of the State, so far as those difficulties are referrible to the Banks, the Currency, and the involvements of my Fellow Citizens. I acknowledge great distrust of my own views however, when the respectable Representatives of Newbern, Buncombe, and Halifax, are opposed to them; for although Mr. Fisher's Bill, does not appear to have been discussed, the discountenance of those Gentlemen is explicit. I very probably err and entertain false notions and may indulge myself in visionary hopes; but I have no disposition to mislead; or to operate upon the temper of the times; without promoting the real interests of the State. It is not my wish to inflame but rather to tranquilize the passions; and to repress all calculation which is not grounded on just principles; and which may not be found upon investigation, to conduce to useful and legitimate results. There is certainly a feeling of depression, nay of instability, if not of future insecurity; and much of moral suffering and pecuniary embarrassment, now existing in this State. To my particular object in this communication may be added a higher motive, it may attract the attention of others, and elicit an enlightened expose of the present situation and future prospects of North Carolina; a satisfactory solution of her alleged retrogradation, and if the fact be so, to the suggestion of commensurate remedies.

With the avowal of my opinion of Mr. Fisher's Bank Bill (subject to certain considerable modifications) and of my further purpose, to offer an apology for its support, I claim in advance some allowance for matters, whose absolute relation to it, may not be so apparent; but whose connexion with interests sufficiently imposing, will justify their inclusion.

Are the great interests of North Carolina really depressed? Are her lands, their cultivation, and general improvements and her products, decreasing in value? Is her capital diminishing?

If these interrogatories are answered in the affirmative, whence the cause? Can it be ascribed to the involvements of the people with the Banks? If with the Bank to what extent, and do these involvements become embarrassing from the measures of the Banks? Are these measures unjust or impolitic, due regard being had to the interests of debtor and creditor; and of the community at large? Are there any unjust complaints of the State, or of individuals, against the Banks? Under this head—the policy of Banks; and the operation and influence of our own, upon the fortunes of the State, will be considered. Have the rights and interests of the stockholders, especially as distinguished from the complaints, which apply to the control and management of the Pres-

ident, Directors, and Officers of the Institutions, been disregarded? If pecuniary embarrassments do exist, and greater impend, by the necessary policy of the monied institutions, do they admit of correction or mitigation? Would Mr. Fisher's Bill be the means of restoring the currency and of alleviating the embarrassments of the debtor, without jeopardizing the character and interests of the State? There can be no question in my mind, that the great interest of North Carolina, viz: her agriculture, is languishing, real estate is a drug, and so far as my observation goes, cultivation, and general improvement, have a dejected appearance; and I incline to the opinion that the value of her products for market is diminished. Statistical data for the last item in political economics are wanting, but may hereafter be partially supplied, should a resolution of Mr. Storrs of New York, be adopted. After this opinion an answer to the question of capital is superseded.

May it not be safely pronounced the era of decline, when money is scarce; and ceases to find profitable employment in the improvement of a country?

The embarrassments of the people are principally with the Banks; the debt is between four and five millions of dollars; the number of individuals throughout the State, indebted to the Banks, will not probably exceed two thousand; and of these two thousand so indebted, it may be, that not more than the one half are seriously embarrassed. This debt is generally due to other citizens of the State, who are creditors as holders of Bank Notes, or as Stockholders. If Mr. Gaston's opinion is right, one third of the debt due each Bank, is from its own Stockholders. I forbear my conjectures as to the amount that the President and Directors, might themselves owe: it would amuse, but could not profit.

Can the involvements as thus stated, explain the actual condition and prospects of a State, which in point of population and territory ranks as fifth in the Union? We know that the reduction of circulation, will depreciate property; but there has been no such reduction of the circulating medium in our State, as can satisfactorily account for her present and for years past declining condition.

The evils which exist must, I think be ascribed to other causes; those other causes, may be the vast uncultivated domains, to the southward and westward, which allure our people from their homes by the promise, whether true or false, of more eligible settlements; and by which her active capital is withdrawn; the unequal and oppressive operation of the tariff; the unfavorable relation in which we stand to the Federal Government for its expenditures; the expense of transportation for our productions, and which of course diminishes their value; the want of political character and reputation. It would be too great a digression from my ultimate object, further to enlarge upon these topics, however deserving of grave and minute examination.

To excite the industry of the country, by rendering her labor more profitable, is indeed worthy of the venerable gentleman, who by reputation is the author of essays, with the signature of Carlton. Let us understand the real bearings of the Banks upon the community and their connexion with the depressed value of property, but don't make them the scapegoat of untoward circumstances; unwise legislation of the General Government and its partial operations; of our own improvident conduct; and of the reckless fanaticism of some of our northern brethren.

Our State is not wanting in advantages of soil and climate, of individual character, worth and intelligence; let the former be properly promoted, and the energy and influence of the latter, judiciously directed, they will certainly insure to her a commanding attitude in her relations to the Union. If our pride has been hitherto insufficient, our energies may yet divorce us from an intellectual apathy, which alone impedes our advance to a more exalted destiny. Although the involvements of our people do not satisfactorily account for the general aspect of our affairs, it is by no means my disposition, to underrate their difficulties with the Banks.

The liquidation of their debts, by instalments of the tenth, the rate at which payments are required, is extremely embarrassing and distressing, and there is no question, that a pressure upon that class of the community, who are indebted to the Banks, operates with very extensive ramifications upon the general prosperity. To exact the payment of a debtor, is certainly not unjust, and can only be impolitic, if when so exacted, it shall not profit the creditor; but it is certainly impolitic, wantonly to endanger its security; or to evince a spirit of oppression.

The condition of the Banks, indebted as they are to others; and the necessity they are under by the limitation of their charters, of winding up their affairs, sufficiently justify their course, even if the clamor against depreciated paper, did not imperiously impose it upon them.

The Stockholders and those indebted to them, are not the only persons concerned; the community at large is inter-



ated that the debtors to the Banks should pay. If two thousand are debtors, twenty thousand are creditors. I shall not enlarge further on this division; but under the head of complaints against the Banks, and which will be treated of hereafter, I must be permitted some little retrospection and greater latitude.

## Salisbury:

APRIL 14, 1829.

JOHN GILES, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this district, composed of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson and Rowan counties, in the next Congress of the U. States.

Col. THOMAS G. POLK, we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Rowan county in the Commons of the next Legislature of this state.

A CONCERT of vocal and instrumental music, was given by the Ladies of the Episcopal Society in this town, on Tuesday evening last. The Ladies were assisted by a number of Gentlemen amateurs, of great acquirements and superior taste in musical science, as well vocal as instrumental. A large and respectable company attended, who were much gratified with the exercises of the evening. The music was all good—some, indeed, of the fancy pieces, were a rich treat to those who knew how to appreciate scientific music, and such as they seldom enjoy in the interior of the country. The laudable object to which the funds raised at this musical entertainment are intended to be applied, could not but meet the approbation, if not the patronage, of every benevolent citizen.

Right!—John Binns was appointed printer and stationer to the custom house of Philadelphia, by the late administration, and Mrs. Bailey, a widow, with a large family, was turned out to make room for that slanderer of female reputation, and author of the coffin-handbills. Since Jackson's accession to office, Binns, in turn, has been ousted, and the widow Bailey reinstated. We wonder if any body will commiserate this man, who has fattened in ill-gotten offices, on being superseded by a poor widow?

More attempts at Murder.—Capt. Hawkins, of the Mexican navy, and Mr. M'Kee, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Florida, lately tried to kill each other, at Key West: they exchanged four shots with pistols. M'Kee was hit in his hat, surtout, pantaloons, and lastly his thigh; Hawkins was hit only once, in his wrist: they then quit, even—and plastered up their wounds—their honors were, of course, plastered over by the aforesaid shots. They called the thing a "duel." We marvel at men's making such simpletons and dunder-heads of themselves.

Printer's Fee.—The editor of the Utica (New York) Observer, acknowledges the receipt of a piece of Cake, and a BOTTLE OF MADEIRA, as a fee for publishing the nuptials of Mr. Jacob Leonard to Miss Eliza Ballou. It is seldom that printers fare thus well in North Carolina; we have, indeed, a few times received some dry bridle's cake, out of compliment for announcing weddings; but never got a smack at any thing like Madeira, to moisten it with.

M. Caroline Money.—The following were the rates of discount on North Carolina bank bills, at the places mentioned: Boston, 3 1/2 to 4; New York, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Philadelphia 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Baltimore, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. The rates of discount in the other principal towns, will be seen on referring to the prices of those places.

The steam boat Montezuma was snagg'd in the Mississippi river, the 1st ult. on its way up from New Orleans, near St. Helena, Arkansas, and sunk. Crew and passengers saved; cargo nearly all lost. Miss Mary M. Fenwick, (of this town,) Joseph H. Bryan, and Sally Ann Bryan, are mentioned as passengers on board.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Jackson, Tenn. on the 9th ult. It was of short duration. No one died out of fear.

A Catholic Convention was held in Fayetteville on Sunday, the 15th ult. the first ever held in this state; which was attended by Bishop England, and Rev. Messrs. Maginnis, O'Neill, and Byrne, besides a number of lay delegates. A board of general trustees was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. John Maginnis, John Barry, J. F. O'Neill, A. Byrne, and Messrs. Wm. Gaston of Newbern, John Kelly (Pres't. of the board) of Fayetteville, Dr. O'Dwyer of Hatterasborough, R. Macnamara of Salisbury, James Usher of Wilmington, and H. Meenan of Charlotte. The new church, principally built by Mr. Kelly, was dedicated by the Bishop, on the 17th, in the peculiar manner of that sect, to the worship of God, under the especial patronage of St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland. On the 28th, a Catholic Church was dedicated by the Bishop, in the town of Washington, in this state.

A young man named M'Daniel, from Randolph county, was killed near Robeson court house, 31st ult. in a rencounter with Meredith Messer. The body of M'Daniel was taken to Randolph by his uncle, who happened to be present: Messer escaped.

In another part of to-day's paper the reader will find an article from the Cape Fear Recorder, headed, "Banks, Currency, Bank of the State," from the manner in which that paper speaks of the author of the essay, and from report, we are induced to think the article is from the pen of one among the most enlightened men in the state: a series of numbers are expected from him, on the same subject. He appears to discuss the matter in a spirit of dispassionate inquiry, favorable to the cause of truth.

Supreme Court Judge.—The Raleigh papers contain a notice from his Excellency Gov. Owen, calling the Council of State together, to meet on the 7th of May, for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.

The Star says that Judges Ruffin, Toomer, Ash, Donnell, Daniel, and Joseph Wilson and Henry Sewell, Esqs. have been spoken of as candidates for this vacant office.

Raleigh Post-Office.—Thomas G. Scott, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of the city of Raleigh, in place of Daniel Peck, resigned.

Dr. James Manner, of Guilford, is announced in the Newbern papers, as a candidate for Congress, from that district, Mr. Bryan having declined a re-election.

We understand that the dead body of Andrew M'Collum, was found near Huntville, Surry county, on the 6th inst. We have not learned, precisely, the circumstances attending his death; but we have understood that he was shot while attempting to enter a neighbor's house clandestinely.

Extra Session.—The project of an extra session of the legislature, to devise measures for relieving the people from their present distressing embarrassments, seems to have been abandoned. The Newbern Sentinel, which paper first suggested that, among other means of relief to the people, has expressed its conviction of the inexpediency of such a course of policy. And we observe that the grand jury of Robeson county has made a presentment on the subject; in which they express their opinion, that it would be "an unnecessary and an unwarrantable expenditure of public money and time," to call an extra session of the general assembly. The grand juries of Edgecomb, Pitt, and perhaps some other counties, have also made presentments averse to an extra session. And it is understood that Gov. Owen doubts his authority to convene the legislature out of its regular term, even should the Council of State advise to that course.

The question, however, is settled, that there is to be no extra session. All that remains, then, for the People to do in the premises, is to give, during the summer, a full and unequivocal expression of their sentiments, by presentments of the grand juries, by public meetings, and by the election of such men to the next legislature as will faithfully represent their constituents.

The dwelling, kitchen and smoke house of Mr. Wm Patrick, at Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham county, were burnt on Sunday the 22d ult.; together with nearly all his furniture, all his meat, lard, &c. a quantity of groceries and leather. \$500 in money, besides bonds, book accounts, post-office papers, &c. Loss, \$4,000.

And the dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Caldwell, of Guilford county, was burnt, on Saturday the 28th.

And get another Fire.—On Wednesday morning last, the dwelling-house, kitchen, &c. of Mr. Jacob Weaver, about two miles south of this town, were consumed by fire. The fire originated, accidentally, in the kitchen. Most of the provisions, and many articles of furniture, &c. in the house, were consumed. The family is large, and in low circumstances as to worldly substance, and have not now wherewith to lay their heads. But Hs that "tempereth the wind to the storm lamb," will, in his merciful Providence, provide for all his rational creatures, if they put their trust in him.

Small Pox.—We have latterly seen accounts in the Virginia papers, of this disease having been spread through some parts of that state, by a party of strolling Indians, travelling southward from Washington City. The Greensborough paper states that these same Indians have arrived in this state; and that the family of Mr. David Scott, and one other, in Rockingham county, have caught the contagion. It is incumbent on our citizens to keep a vigilant look out, to prevent this loathsome disease from spreading among us. The police of our town have taken measures for preventing these Indians from passing through the place.

Caution.—A little son of a citizen of this town, about 10 years old, in jumping from a fence, some time last week, lit on a hog, by which he was thrown on the ground with such violence as to break his thigh bone. Little boys should be very careful, and not climb fences and trees unnecessarily: they sometimes get their necks, instead of their legs, broken in that way. The writer of this will carry a scar to the grave, which he received in a fall from a tree he had climbed after cherries.

Achille Murat, son of the late king of Naples but now a citizen and lawyer of the territory of Florida, is announced as a candidate to represent the counties of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, in the Legislative Council of that territory.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State of the United States, arrived in Washington City on the 27th ult. and entered upon the duties of his office.

Hornet's Nest.—Mr. Kendall, the fourth auditor, under the new administration, has scratched no less than twenty newspapers from the number taken by his predecessor, at the public expense. This effort at reform, has roused a Hornet's nest around Mr. Kendall's ears. Having explained his motives for this act, he has wisely determined to let the insects of party aim their missiles at him hereafter, without deigning to notice them.

Ireland.—It is very evident from the King's speech that Catholic emancipation will prevail during the present sitting of Parliament, and then will be removed all those exciting causes which have kept that country in a constant state of agitation and distress, and the Catholics will be enabled to take their rank and station in the government which they assist to sustain.

The King places the question in the only light which he could constitutionally adopt, which is to carry the question and give rights to the Catholics, if it can be done consistent with the laws and the permanency of the Church and State government; and as there is nothing inconsistent with either in granting such privileges, it follows that the bill will pass.

This is a bold step for George the Fourth, and is what his father and the Duke of York never would have adopted—but the whig principles, early instilled into the mind of the present King, by Fox and others, have had some influence in recommending the measure. A. York. Enq.

We hear that Charles Hay, Esq. has been superseded in his office, as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department. Nat. Int.

We hear that Asbury Dickens, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Edward Jones, Esq.

The present year, 1829, will form the century of Methodism. In 1729, this sect first commenced at Oxford, under the Rev. John Wesley.

The WEST!—Died, in New Hanover county, in this state, on 24th Feb. Mr. Francis Lewis, aged 67. The Cape Fear Recorder says Mr. Lewis had migrated to the west under the influence of that delusion, which has led so many to new countries; and had returned but a few months at the time of his death. He seemed to be peculiarly calculated, by his activity and management and capability of adapting himself to untoward circumstances, for the difficulties and privations which attend the life of an emigrant, but these qualities did not enable him to persevere in the plan of establishing himself in the west. He made a considerable sacrifice of property, to obtain the means of returning to New-Hanover County; and declared that he would prefer fixing his abode on its pine barrens, to a situation on the finest lands of Tennessee.

George Swearingen, who murdered his wife in Maryland last fall, was arrested near New Orleans on the 17th ult. He had a rifle, pistol, and dagger, and showed fight, but was overpowered. It was not known whether his paramour, Miss Cunningham, was in the city or not.

Raleigh Superior Court.—It is stated in the Register, that a prosecution was tried at the recent term of the superior court for that county, for breaking open a grave, in the public grave-yard, and doing violence to the corpse of a Stranger, who had just been interred, for the purpose of obtaining his teeth! Two persons were concerned in this scandalous affair; one of them only was brought to trial. He was convicted, and fined 25 dollars.

The Virginia Convention.—We understand that Chief Justice Marshall has consented, if elected, to serve as a Member of this body. Such men as Mr. Madison and the Chief Justice of the United States being members, will serve to raise the standard of qualifications of those who ought to compose the Convention. Rat. Reg.

A Female Husband.—The London papers contain an account of a curious discovery made on examining the body of a labourer, named James Allen, who was killed whilst working as a ship-right at Dockhead. The body turned out to be that of a female, and yet, strange to say, Allen has been married 21 years, and his wife deposed that she suspected but did not positively know, that her husband was a woman! Allen was a strong, active and ingenious workman (or work woman,) of an affectionate disposition, but warm temper; and her fellowworkmen never suspected her sex.

Irish Eloquence.—We were much pleased with an eloquent passage in one of Mr. Snell's late speeches before the Catholic Association. Alluding to the passage in the Duke of Wellington's letter, where the premier talks of burying the subject in oblivion, "The Orator thus indignantly breaks forth:

Stop the Catholic Question! Arrest the tide of public emotion! Bid seven millions hold! Cry "halt" to a nation! Tell the torrent not to rush; and bid the cataract stand frozen in its fall! [Loud and continued cheers.] Away with the wretched expectation! Wellington, there are three counsellors whom it behoves you to consult, and they are better advisers than any in your Cabinet. The first is Justice, and justice will tell you, "you are bound to grant Catholic Emancipation." The second is expediency, and expediency will tell you, "you ought to grant Catholic Emancipation." The last and chief is Necessity, and necessity will tell you, "you must Emancipate the Catholics of Ireland." [Loud and continued cheers.]

The Canadian Giant.—A man is advertised as a curiosity in one of the Montreal papers, who is stated to be 6 feet 4 1/2 inches high. 6 feet 10 inches round the waist, 40 inches round the calf of the leg, 3 feet 10 inches round the thigh. He is 63 years of age, and weighs upwards of 600 lbs. "He is to remain only a few days in Montreal, on his way to the United States, and thence to Europe."

The boundary question.—The New-York Enquirer says, "We understand that three Commissioners, Messrs. Woodbury, Hughes and Preble, may, in all probability, be authorized to proceed to Holland, and there definitely settle the Eastern Boundary Question. Too much importance cannot be attached to any question of territorial limits between powers like England and the United States; and as these border disputes are costly and interminable, they demand more than ordinary forms and attention to bring them to an auspicious and pacific termination."

Death of Major Laing.—This African traveller, we are sorry to state, has fallen a sacrifice to his adventurous spirit. He was treacherously murdered by an Arab, who had been engaged to travel with and protect him. There are hopes entertained that the papers of the Major will be recovered. Rat. Reg.

The following is a letter written by Gen. Dorrego, the Ex. Governor of Buenos Ayres, to his wife, previous to his execution, which we copy from our field of Buenos Ayres papers, recently received. Balt. Gaz.

My beloved Angelita.—It has just been intimated to me that within an hour I must die: I am ignorant for what cause, but Divine Providence, in whom I confide in this critical moment, has so determined it.

I pardon all my enemies, and beseech my friends not to take any step to avenge me.

My life, educate those amiable children: be happy, which you have not been able to be in the company of the unfortunate MANUEL DORREGO.

Gen. Samuel Swartwout has been appointed Collector, and Maj. M. M. Nash Surveyor, of the Port of New-York: they are both fat offices.

The latest German papers state, in a communication from Smyrna, that the negotiations of Mr. Olley, the American Consul, with the Porte, had been successful, and that a Treaty of Commerce had been concluded with the United States, advantageous to both countries. The Pacha of Egypt is said to have advised the Divan to grant all possible privileges to the Americans.

## THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, April 11th.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 18 to 25, bacon 7 to 8.

Fayetteville, April 1st.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 3/8, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42 1/2, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 9, flour 55 to 7, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 to 33, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charlotte, March 30th.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 8 1/2, whiskey 28 to 30, bacon 5 to 6, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 25, salt 40 to 48, corn 45 to 48, coffee 12 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Columbia, S. C. April 3.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, flour 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, whiskey 30 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 8 1/2 to 10, corn 45 to 50, salt 87, North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Cheraw April 1.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.50, bacon 6 to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 a 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

Cotton.—A large quantity of Cotton has been brought to market during the week;—some few prime bales sold at 9 cents.

Camden, April 4.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 5 to 5 1/2 out of the wagons, that from Camden mill 6 1/2 to 7, wheat \$1, corn 40 to 44, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, April 1.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.50 to 9.00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.87 to 6.62, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

Nashville, Ten. March 27.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6, N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Newbern, April 4.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flour 8 to 8 1/2, wheat \$1, bacon 5 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 33.

Petersburg, April 3.—The Tobacco Market continues very animated; a good deal is coming in, and readily sells at from \$5 to \$13, for passed, according to quality—(one very superior hoghead sold a few days ago for \$14)—and from 3 1/2 to 5 for refused.

Cotton.—Extreme price of superior 10 cents; do. fine 9 1/2; do. good 9; ordinary and inferior 8 a 8 1/2.

Baltimore, April 5.—Flour \$8 1/2 to 9, cotton 8 1/2 to 10, whiskey 24 to 25 1/2, bacon 7 to 11.

Richmond, April 4.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, flour \$7 to 7 1/2, wheat 1.40 a 1.45, corn 44 a 45, bacon 64 to 7, brandy apple 35 to 38, old peach do 90 a 95, whiskey 27 to 30, leaf tobacco 9 to 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

Boston, March 30.—Cotton 10 to 11 1/2, flax 11 a 12, flour 7.50 to 8, corn 60 to 65, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.



## Grand Menagerie.

Will be exhibited in Salisbury, on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th April, inst. for two days only, a very rare and interesting collection of

## Foreign Animals:

Among which, are the great African Lion, with a full flowing mane, the largest and most majestic of his species; Asiatic Lion, Brazilian Tiger and Tigress; Arabian Pack Camel; Lama from Peru, this animal it is creditably asserted can run at the rate of 75 miles an hour; Brown Bear, together with a great variety of smaller animals, calculated to attract the attention of the curious—and the pleasing performance of Capt. Dick and Lady Jane. Open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents: Band of Music during the hours of exhibition. Salisbury, April 13th, 1829.

## MARRIED.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, the 31st ult. by the Rev. William A. Hall, Major Caswell Harbin to Miss Elizabeth Smoot.

In Surry county, by the Rev. Mr. Parks, on the same day, Mr. Nathan Moffit, merchant, of Jonesville, to Miss Mary Hest, of that county.

In this county, by Williamson Harris, Esq. on the 21st inst. Mr. Peter Cagle, sen. to Mrs. Margaret Miller.

## DOCT. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when on professional business. April 9th, 1829. 4165

N. B. He has just received, from Philadelphia, a good selection of Fresh Medicines.

## Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately. THOMAS CRAIG, } Ex'rs. NATHAN CORNEL, } April 9th, 1829. 3m71

## A Good Farm in Rowan, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday of Rowan county court in May next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for cash, it is thought that the land will go at less than its value. HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee. April 8th, 1829. 6:67

## Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th April, 1829, a negro man, who says his name is Ben; that he belongs to Samuel Henegan, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; and ran away from his master five or six days ago. He is about 33 years old, black complexion, and common size. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away. F. SLATER, SA'F. April 10th, 1829. 62

## Land and Negroes.

ON Thursday, the 30th day of April, at the late dwelling house of Robert Wilson, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, a number of very valuable NEGROES will be hired, and a plantation rented. There will be sold an elegant Mahogany SIDE BOARD, and a variety of excellent household and kitchen furniture, together with stock of every kind; an elegant family Carriage, a Gig, a Wagon, and every necessary implement of husbandry; a cotton machine, screws and running works; a still, boiler and vessels, with various other articles. Every person having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as directed by law. The sale will continue from day to day. Credit and terms of sale, made known on the day of sale, by WM. J. WILSON, } Ex'rs. J. MCKNITT, } April 6th, 1829. 2163

## State of North Carolina. Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Diannah Newton, ex. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judith Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the courthouse in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. 6167 JNO. GILES.

## DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully informs the public that he has settled in Salisbury, and will practice Dentistry in that and the neighbouring towns. He will visit Wadesboro', Charlotte, Lincolnton, Concord, Salem, Greensboro' and Hillsboro', three or four times a year. This arrangement will give to his patients in those places, nearly all the advantages of a permanent residence in either of them, by permitting frequent examinations of his previous operations.

As he is, as yet, acquainted with but few of the citizens of Salisbury, he begs leave to submit the following certificate from a Graduate of the N. Y. Medical College, and one of the first Dentists in the Union.

"I do hereby certify that the bearer, Mr. C. B. Pelton, after having properly prepared himself by an extensive course of Medical and Surgical reading, has taken instructions from me in Dental Surgery; and from the dexterity and skill with which he performs all operations on the teeth and mouth, I feel the utmost confidence in recommending him to my friends, and the public as a judicious and scientific Dentist."

I further certify, with great pleasure, that during an acquaintance of several years with Mr. Pelton, he has sustained a high character for integrity and moral worth, and is well deserving of public patronage. D. C. AMBLER, M. D. Surgeon Dentist. 3163

REFERENCES.—At Wadesboro': Dr. Thorpe, Alex. Little, Esq. John A. Mac Rae, Esq. At Charlotte: Drs. Caldwell, Harris, Williamson and Boyd. At Beaufort: Dr. L. M. Caldwell. At Concord: Daniel Coleman, Esq. and Mr. Cannon. At Salisbury: Dr. J. Mitchell and Dr. Smith. Salisbury, N. C. April 4th, 1829.

## The Co-partnership.

FORMERLY existing under the firm of Newton and McMurth, was dissolved in Feb'y, last. The printer will give this three insertions, and much oblige your friend, EDWARD McGRATH. March 27, 1829. 3168



## New System of Tailoring.

S. LOWRY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he occupies the shop on main street, a few doors south of the court-house, recently occupied by Silas Templeton and himself; where he executes all descriptions of TAILORING, in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and at prices, of which no one, even in these hard times, can complain.

Having been appointed Agent for the *Square Rule System* of Tailoring, invented by Mr. Wilson, of New-York, which surpasses any thing in this line of business hitherto discovered, he will be regularly furnished, at short intervals, with the latest fashions from Paris, London, New-York, and Philadelphia, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures; which will enable him to furnish gentlemen with Fancy Garments equal to any in the State. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will continue to patronize his Shop; and assures them that no exertion on his part, will be wanting, to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, April 6, 1829. 61

N. B. The subscriber is authorized to sell rights for using the *Square Rule System*, above mentioned, to instruct purchasers in this new mode of cutting, and furnish them with the Rules, Drafts, Portrait Figures, &c. appertaining to the business.

## For Sale, or Rent,



ONE of the most valuable stands for a *Country Store*, either in Burke, Iredell, Lincoln or Wilkes counties: It is situated in the eastern part of Burke county, at the intersection of the main road leading from thence to Morganton, Lincolnton, Statesville, and Wilkesboro'—35 miles from Morganton, 27 from Statesville, 20 from Wilkesboro', and 35 from Lincolnton, and 7 miles from the Catawba river. There is a Store-House, with some other buildings, now on the premises, with about 250 acres of land belonging to the tract; grist and saw mill within 14 miles of it, with a thickly settled country around, and a Post-office, called Little River, kept at the place.

This valuable property will be sold low, for good payments, or rented for one or more years. Those desirous of purchasing, are invited to come and view it, and judge for themselves. Payments will be made accommodating, and a reasonable credit given. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. 3163

LEWIS PAINE.

Burke co. March 26, 1829.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1828: Benjamin Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th of March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. 6166

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. & c. l.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829. James Neely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broadfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Ormond, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Fee, dec'd. (names unknown.) it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then are there to show cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had. 6166

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. & c. l.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, full term, 1828: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. & c. l.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1828: Eli Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. & c. l.

## NOTICE,

To all those that have lost Horses.

THERE was taken up and entered on my Survey Book, by George Baker, on 21st of this month, a small bay Mare, with both of her hind feet white, some white hair in her face, no brands, fourteen hands one inch high, supposed to be four years old this coming spring. The said Baker lives 12 or 14 miles west of Salisbury, Rowan county, near Jacob Krider's Store, on the waters of Fourth Creek.

G. ANDERSON, Ranger of the 2d Regiment Rowan county.

Feb. 31st, 1829.

## POETRY.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

### THE KID AND THE WOLF.

*Keop's fable paraphrased.*

A Goat in quest of mountain fern,  
Lock'd up her Kid secure,  
"Let no one in 'till I return,"  
Said she, "my dearest dear."

A wily Wolf lay near the door,  
Amid the waving grass,  
And to himself he softly swore,  
"The Kid is mine at last."

For having heard the Doe's advice,  
When she was far away,  
He comes, and acts the Goat in voice,  
"I'll feed no more to-day."

"Come ope the door, my love, for me,  
A mother's voice you hear,  
Thy mamma comes to suckle thee,  
Come ope the door my dear."

Poor thing! It "smelt a mice"—and said,  
"I cannot ope for thee;  
Go, wily Wolf, for I'm afraid,  
"Till mamma comes to me."

Now 't'wixt there are in human shape  
It dwelt with beaver hats on,  
And some there are, the FATA would ape—  
Wolves with damask cups on.

CORNYDON.

We have rarely met, in the same compass, with more exquisitely polished versification, more real poetry, or more simple and unaffected piety, than are contained in the following stanzas. They appeared originally in the Cincinnati Literary Gazette, a paper which, though abounding in every thing that makes a paper really good, was discontinued three years ago, for want of patronage.

"Pilgrim, is thy journey drear?  
Are its lights extinct for ever?  
Still suppress that rising tear,  
God forsakes the righteous never!"

Storms may gather o'er thy path,  
All the ties of life may sever—  
Still, amid the fearful scath,  
God forsakes the righteous never!"

Pain may rack thy wasting frame,  
Health desert thy couch for ever;  
Faith still burns with deathless flame,  
God forsakes the righteous never!"

## A THOUGHT.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

There's a glorious light at the gates of the west,  
When the summer sun passeth thro' to his rest:  
Tis bright on the lake where the moonbeam slept,  
And the tear is pure which the dew have wept;

But there shines no light beneath the sky  
Like that which beams from a mother's eye.

The harp is sweet at its dying close,  
And the hum of the bee from the breast of the rose,

And the song of the bird when she rises high  
From her chirping nest, through the vernal sky;  
But earth has no sound so sweet to hear  
As the voice of a babe to its mother's ear.

## ADELIA'S MOUTH.

How shall I venture to describe her mouth,  
That rosy bible on which Love has sworn;  
Fresh as the Zephyr from the sunny South,  
Soft as the tulip, smiling at the morn,  
Two budding rose leaves, which with emulous growth

Warring for sole rule, on the stem where born,  
Disclose beneath, in many an enormous curl,  
Two links of white, and laughter loving pearl."

## SUCCESS.

Unhappy they!  
And falsely gay!  
Who bask for ever in success;  
A constant feast,  
Quite pall the taste,  
And long enjoyment is distress.

## FRAGMENT.

She sleepeth, and a heavenly smile  
Playeth upon her lips the while;  
She's happy now in dreams of bliss,  
Oh, where is innocence like this!  
Her eyes—that dark, "that diamond pair,"  
Are hidden—still she's wondrous fair.

I've gazed on beauty often—more,  
I've loved as none e'er lov'd before—  
Yet, who could look on "Love asleep?"  
Who could behold a loved one weep?  
Who would possess the cold, unfeeling heart  
That could the lover from the loved one part?

## A CURE FOR POETRY.

Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,  
Thro' which the living Homer begg'd his bread.

## WISHES OF OLD AGE.

In age to wish for youth, is full as vain  
As for a youth to turn a child again.

## EPITAPH.

Here lies William Smith; and what is somewhat  
rarish,  
He was born, bred, and hang'd in this here pa-  
rish.

## MISCELLANY.

Coffee.—A general belief prevails in this country, that the acknowledged superiority of the coffee which is made in France is to be attributed to the chicoree powder which is put into it before boiling. The truth however, is, that this powder, which is made from the dried and roasted root of the cultivated dandelion, is only used in coffee houses and other places of public entertainment in France, for the purpose of adulteration, as the addition of a tea spoonful of it to an ounce of coffee will give as much colour and flavour as the addition of a half an ounce of genuine coffee. The cost of the chicoree is something under three pence per pound in France; but in

this country, where it is justly recommended to be mixed with coffee to correct its heating properties, it has been modestly advertised at half a crown. The usual mode in which coffee is prepared in France at the coffee houses is this. Cold water is poured upon the ground coffee, in proportion of one pint to two ounces of the powder, with one sixth or eighth part of the powder of chicoree added. This is then placed on the ashes of a wood fire, and left stewing for several hours. It is then taken away and allowed to settle, and being poured off, and served as *cafe noir*, without milk, in cups *demi, tassés*, or with boiling milk, in proportion to one third coffee to two thirds milk.

In private families in France as in this country, the coffee is made by infusion, without chicoree, or the latter is used only medicinally. Where the frequent use of coffee is found to over stimulate the stomach, and to distress the nerves, occasioning pain and acidities, the Paris physicians order a little Castile soap to be scraped into the cup with the coffee. This produces scarcely any unpleasant taste, although the contrary might be expected, and is very highly extolled by persons who use it. In Portugal coffee is always made by infusion, and is taken very strong—an ounce being used for one good sized cup; yet from its cheapness, a small cup of coffee, including sugar and milk, may be had in a first-rate coffee house for a penny. In most parts of Spain coffee is but little used, and is then made very weak,—an ounce only being used for eight or ten persons. Where there are French coffee-houses, the French mode of preparing it is adopted. In France the ground coffee at the grocers' shops is frequently adulterated with burnt chestnuts. It ought to be added that the coffee which is used in private families in France, owes much of its delicious flavor to the fact of its being used soon after roasting. The process of roasting is carried on there by retail grocers and private families every day; whereas in this country, the berries from which our coffee is prepared, has generally speaking been roasted several months previously.

London Journal.

## SILK WORMS, COCOONS, &c.

The Philadelphia Society for the promotion of the culture of Mulberry Trees, and raising of Silk Worms, besides the offer of premiums for those objects, made considerable exertions to procure from Connecticut a person to teach the mode of winding silk from cocoons, and of making sewing silk, but without effect. They intended also, in the event of such a person being procured, to form a fund for the purchase of cocoons. Having been disappointed in their expectations in this particular, they have sent to France for an experienced workman, and have reason to believe that one will arrive in time for attending to the business in the course of this year.

They therefore think proper to assure those who may wish to engage in the business of rearing Silk Worms, that a fund will be established for the purchase of Cocoons, at such a price as will enable the society to continue their efforts, without encroaching upon the small capital which they have at command. They regret that this will not permit them to buy at a price amounting to a bounty, but they will give the just value of the several qualities which may be offered for sale, and they hope that those who may engage in the business will exert themselves to bring forward cocoons of the best quality; as, otherwise, they cannot be paid a price which will satisfy them. Cocoons differ greatly in quality, owing to the nature of the food upon which the Worms are fed, and to the general care taken of them during their short existence.

Danger of Smuggling.—Two men from the American shore of the Niagara, started in a small skiff, laden with two barrels of whiskey, which they designed to smuggle into Canada. A violent wind, combined with the force of the current, swept them over the falls of Niagara! Fragments of the boat were found below the falls, but nothing was discovered of the bodies.

"Shepherd," said a sentimental young lady to a boy feeding sheep, "why have you not your pipe?" "Because, madam, I ha'nt got no tobacco."

FROM A WATER VESSEL.

Tit for Tat.—Deacon A. is a merchant; does a considerable business; much respected as an honest man because he is a deacon and looks as serious and dejected as if he did not care a pin for all this world is worth. Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time.—The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store floor is as elastic as some men's consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measuring of their contents commenced. All at once the deacon's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the deacon stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest deacon should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm but his grain settled perceptibly every stamp from the deacon's, and the six bushels he brought to market held out but five and a half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes 'know a thing or two.' Mr. G. said nothing, but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The deacon's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light 'on the fantastic toe' as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half bushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic he stamped vehemently. Tut, tut, says the deacon, 'your jumping shakes down the salt too much!' 'Not more than yours shook down my wheat I guess,' said the farmer. When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between deacon A. and farmer G.

Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth.

Fair Hair.—"Whatever the opinions of the vulgar may be," said a celebrated connoisseur, "I never saw an unexceptionable beauty without fair or red hair unaccompanied by a beautiful face. Some I have known whose lineaments were angelic. In all the paintings of the most celebrated artists, that I have had an opportunity of seeing, where angels are intended to be represented, I have invariably remarked, that they preferred red or fair hair, to give a consummate idea of an all perfect beauty. I allow that there are some exceptions; but I have in general observed, that there are more fine faces attached to light, or, if you please, golden locks, than to those of any other color. The skin of a woman, whose hair is fair, surpasses all description for delicacy; her eyes, for the most part, blue and languishing—her lips thin—her features soft, and the *tout ensemble* lovely and divine."

From the American Farmer.

## Old Feathers better than New.

If the feathers of old beds have become dirty, matted, or have lost their elasticity, by age or use, they should be emptied into a hoghead and washed in warm soap suds, agitated by means of a rake or garden hoe, and afterwards rinsed in clear water. They are then to be pressed dry by the hand, and put upon the floor of an empty well lighted room, and now and then whipped and stirred up; and when thoroughly dry put again into ticks. They will be found after this better than new feathers, because deprived of the oil which abounds in the latter.

Cousin Tabitha.

## Great events from little causes.

Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here, then, was this wretched ape, wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long,

"The reformation beams from Bullen's eyes." Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley, instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a school-boy, as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr. Paley narrowly escaped being a baker. Here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Goggleswick for hot rolls.

Quart. Rev.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Signs of the times, or the difference between the present days and those of our ancestors.

We see a hundred men hanged where they saw one.

We see five hundred transported where they saw one.

We see five thousand in the work-house where they saw one.

We see scores of bible societies where they saw none.

We see paper where they saw gold.

We see men in stays where they saw men in armour.

We see painted faces where they saw healthy ones.

We see children perishing in manu- factories where they saw them flour- ish in the field.

We see prisons where they saw castles.

We see masters where they saw re- presentatives.

In short, they saw true men where we see knaves.

Addition, by an American.

We see ten men in the prison where they saw one.

We see whiskey and water where they saw *Switchel*, small beer and cider.

We see mock suppers of bread and butter, and tea, where they saw solid, substantial fare.

We see thousands of male and fe- male gamblers, where they saw one.

We see self styled *young ladies and gentlemen*, where they saw plain honest boys and girls.

We see a piano forte, where they saw a loom.

In short, they saw temperance and frugality, where we see drunkenness and poverty.

Rapidity of speech.—A short-hand writer of the House of Commons, on inquiry, informed me, that a rapid orator may pronounce from 7,000 to 7,500 words in an hour. The medium number is about 7,200, which will give 120 words in a minute, and two in a second. This of course relates to the English language, and will differ in other tongues according to the facility with which they may be pronounced. Lord Sheffield.

Cheap Publication.—An Irishman seeing a work advertised, entitled "Endless Amusement," remarked, that it would be a cheap work to whoever could live long enough to read it.

Cure for Burns.—Wheat flour applied to the parts affected, is said to be a speedy and effectual cure for burns; it may be sprinkled occasionally, and renewed at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes.

Lapland Cows.—The cows in most parts of Lapland are all of the same white color, and very little larger than suckling calves in England; but exceedingly beautiful, and yielding milk of so superior a quality, that it becomes almost wholly cream, and that of the most delicious sweetness; while even fresh it is so coagulated, that a spoon will nearly remain upright after it has been plunged into it.

Legislative Decorum.—The Legislative Council of the British Province of New Brunswick has complained of the Speaker of the House of Assembly for receiving their messages *with hat on*, after the messenger had made his three bows, and insist on the ancient usage being observed till an alteration is agreed on.

The house said the fault was in the Council, in sending two messengers with a communication, instead of one. However, they directed the Speaker to uncover in future, to one messenger.

A writer in the Massachusetts Village Register says that a direct tax is oppressive to farmers and mechanics, and that all expenses of government ought to be paid by taxing the luxuries and vices of the country. If every vice be taxed, and the tax well collected, there is never any doubt of having a full treasury.

It is healthy to laugh; it is also a human prerogative. But often so much folly is blended with the ridiculous, that the sensation is not always agreeable. Whenever one is not inclined to laugh at any absurdity, where politeness requires a laugh, it is well to say something really comical, and laugh at that.

The beggars in London are estimated at 15,000. They get a good living, some grow rich.